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THE ONTARIO DIVISION REVIEW

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Number 1 December 1961

NO "LOS ANGELIZATION" FOR US

As Chairman of the Ontario Division it is my pleasure to extend greetings to the many friends and readers to whom this first issue of the "Ontario Review" is being addressed.

We in CPAC frequently remind ourselves, and others, of our national purpose: to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada. In serving this objective, the Ontario Divisional Executive administers three branches and an office, institutes study groups, publishes papers, prepares briefs and reports, holds public meetings, raises funds and carries on a vigorous education-information programme, the latest example of which is this "Review".

In this paper, we shall try to bring to your attention items of interest concerning community planning in Ontario. Through its pages, we also wish to provide a forum for your comments and ideas.

At the recent "Resources for Tomorrow" Conference, held in Montreal last month, one delegate expressed the opinion that one of the great threats to the individual in Ontario is the "Los Angelization" of our landscape, a prediction almost as terrible to contemplate as was the Fifty Megaton Bomb.

How do we as people, as citizens, react to this and similar statements? As the complexity of daily living increases, do we become so conditioned to inconvenience and frustration that we accept polluted lakes, dirty air, excessive noise, jammed expressways, densely-populated cities, complex governments, sprawling suburbs and vanishing open space, the "Los Angelization" of our landscape, as being an inevitable and irreversible trend? Or do we explore all the means at our disposal to maintain orderly planned progress in a situation which could so easily become chaos.

As citizens of Ontario, we have a special position in Canada. Our Province is one of the areas experiencing the greatest impact in the current trend toward urban growth. Planners tell us that within the next forty years we shall have a solid urban band extending from Lake Ontario to Barrie in the north, and stretching from Cobourg to London in the west. Our special natural features are being rapidly destroyed and replaced by an artificial or synthetic high-cost, high-stress pattern in which it is much more difficult to live.

If we are to achieve a civilized, cultured society, then we must provide a base of well-planned communities within controlled urban-centred regions. Authoritative, disciplined, imaginative planning can provide us with the environment we want, and need, for pleasant living.

Therefore, let us rebuke the planners who predict "Los Angelization" (dreadful word!) and tell them to get on with the job of planning communities for the great population explosions of the future. Let us prove the truth of that oft-repeated cliche, "Planning is for people", by ourselves being <u>the people</u> in planning.

Margaret Scrivener.

A STEP FORWARD

The principle of Regional Planning is being applied in an area surrounding Metropolitan Toronto. The first step was taken at Newmarket in June of this year when representatives of the counties of York, Peel and Ontario, and constituent municipalities and planning boards came together to examine areas of common planning interest.

Delegates from thirty-five municipalities attended, representing urban, suburban, rural and resort areas.

There was general agreement of the principle of Regional Planning, but support for the proposed organization came largely from the rural and resort areas.

A resolution was carried requesting that the draft constitution for the organization be submitted for consideration to the three county councils and the local councils concerned.

TOWARDS CIVIC DESIGN

The need for sound community planning was given special attention during Stratford's Shakespearian Festival this summer when a group of architects, engineers, town planners, landscape architects, land developers, elected and appointed government officials and interested citizens (120 in all) gathered at the famous Festival Theatre for a three-day Seminar on Civic Design.

Speakers included Festival Founder Tom Patterson, University of Toronto Planning Professor Anthony Adamson, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation executive Humphrey Carver and Architect James Murray.

Professor Adamson suggested that the Seminars were a means of finding a way to "stop us fouling our own nests". Although municipalities have enjoyed a general post-war prosperity, in his opinion few, if any, plans for redesigned cities have been implemented, due primarily to the absence of funds for such purposes. Politicians have merited independent and uncontrolled municipal development in the name of "Autonomy", with a resultant sporadic development, which in turn has added to the evil of urban sprawl. Professor Adamson declared that "What went wrong" was the inability of planners to convince the general public -- and through them the politicians -- of the need for comprehensive and practical planning.

Mr. Murray concluded the conference with a deeply-philosophical survey of the Utopian concepts in civic design, analyzing the potent new forces changing the faces of our cities.

While group discussions included such subjects as Civic Economy, Downtown Market place or Cultural Centre, Parks and Recreation, Older Residential Areas, Suburbs and Civic Beauty, it was generally agreed that the surface of the subject was too great for such a cursory examination, and that additional seminars should be held in succeeding years.

ARTS IN SOCIETY

"I thought the Canadian Conference of the Arts was good and useful, although I am usually skeptical of such things. To me the best part, the most heartening and encouraging, was to discover how much intelligent concern there is over architecture, town-planning, etcetera. This is the most serious cultural problem that we have by far, and I thank God that so many individuals, and groups like the Community Planning Association of Canada are doing something about it. I suggest that a conference be held in the future, largely for people in the visual arts (all others would be welcome) with the principal figure Lewis Mumford. Town planners, architects designers, painters, sculptors, etcetera, might all meet with the aim of working toward some sort of co-ordinated harmonic goal, of establishing once again the kind of unity in the visual arts which has not existed since the eighteenth century, or perhaps since the middle ages."

Alex Colville

The foregoing is an assessment of the Canadian Conference of the Arts held in May of this year at Toronto. It is important that one of our Canadian painters has made such an assessment. In the 'Arts in Society', session there was unanimous acceptance that arts in society meant all of those things which create our environment - community planning.

Stewart Bates, President of CMHC, speaking at this Conference advocated the building of a model town by the Federal Government as its contribution to the centenary of 1967, because, he said: "The people of Canada will never understand what a decent looking town or a decent looking suburb is like until they see one".

The existing problems besetting sound planning, "Can't" he said "be completely solved by hiring a town-planner ... You have to take on more yourselves ... We must wake the enthusiasm of ... the voluntary groups that run through our society ... These voluntary groups and associations all have contributions to make to the cultural, legislative, constitutional, physical, monetary systems which must be changed if you want to produce an architectural, a total, solution ... And I'm grateful that a group like this sees fit to come and discuss what I think is the most important subject in Canada."

Acknowledgment - The foregoing are excerpts from the September-October issue of the publication 'Canadian Art' and we are indebted to Editor, Alan Jarvis for permission to use them. We recommend to all 'Ontario Review' readers, 'Canadian Art' at any time, especially this issue which reflects superbly the essence of the Canadian conference of the Arts.

Excerpts from an address by the Honourable William K. Warrender Q. C. former Minister of Municipal Affairs, Ontario, to the CPAC National Planning Conference at Hamilton in October 1960.

The Minister said,"I am sure we can all find in our own home communities many examples of good and bad resulting from decisions, individual or collective, made many years ago. We are sometimes apt to praise, and rightly so, those of our ancestors who have bequeathed us an inheritance of beauty in the community - - a fine park, stately public buildings, gracious residences, sweeping parkway systems and well-designed residential developments. By the same token, we sometimes deplore the decisions taken by public bodies or private interests decades or generations ago that have been short-sighted and have impeded the development of a good community today.

We must be careful to avoid unjust criticism of our forebears ... We all know how much more accurate hindsight is than foresight ... However, there can be no denying that many decisions that have had a great effect, often detrimental, on the sound development of today's communities were not taken with sufficient forethought. Others deliberately ignored the community's long-term best interests for the short-term advantage of a private interest, or of an elected council,or of the ratepayers of the day...

We may not have perfect knowledge of the future - - no generation ever does; but we do have the tools and the techniques to determine a good deal of what is possible, even probable, over the next five, or ten, or twenty years ... In the past change has been relatively slow, and communities have had more time to adapt to change and to correct mistakes in judgment before too much harm has been done. And still we find much fault with what we have inherited from the past.

Now, what are the practical implications of all this for those of us who are interested in community planning in Canada in 1960 ? Are we not building today with durable materials and with the most up-to-the minute construction techniques? Are our municipalities not insisting on reasonably high standards of services in new developments -- below the ground, where they cannot be seen, as well as on the surface? Is not "planning" a good word now? We are all for planning, as we are all for virtue and against sin. But, as is also true in questions of virtue, we sometimes run into trouble when we get down to specifics. What kind of planning are we for? Planning for whom? Planning by whom?

If we are to create, or recreate, the quality of physical community that we would be proud to pass on to succeeding generations, there must be sufficient guidance, direction and regulation, by appropriate agencies to ensure that the results of decisions by individuals, private corporations and legislative and administrative organizations at all levels of government are brought into harmony in the realization of an accepted policy, pattern,and programme of development. This is essentially the planning function, of course. But it is not enough to pay lip-service to the idea of planning. Planning as a day-to-day operation has to be fully accepted as a legitimate - - more, an integral - - function of government at the appropriate level...

It is not so many years ago that people from many walks of life in Canada, who were concerned about the quality of our physical community environment, felt that the vital need was to sell the public on the need for planning. Your Association was formed with this as one of its principal objectives. I think that the job has been very well done, and no doubt your Association can claim part of the credit for this success. However, as I have just said, lip-service to planning is not enough. It seems to me that what we now need is a much better appreciation on the part of elected and appointed officials and on the part of the public generally of what is involved in the planning function. As we here all know, effective planning is not merely a paper process; it must affect public and private decisions and actions of many kinds. Government at all levels and the public must be made to realize that when they accept planning as a good thing, they are also accepting the idea of having their decisions and actions subjected to guidance, direction, and regulation.

It is generally regarded, I believe, that community planning is a primarily local function that should be the responsibility of local - municipal - government. This is not to say that there should not be participation in the local planning process by the Province. The Province cannot ignore the activities and problems of the municipalities it has created, and the Government of Ontario is attempting to keep as close to the planning situation in the municipalities as it can and, in doing so, is trying to offer various types of assistance to the local planning boards and municipal councils in their planning activities. However, the Ontario Government feels that the main responsibility for planning for the future development of local communities, large and small, in the Province should rest with the elected councils of those municipalities, advised by their appointed planning boards...

While your Conference is perhaps concentrating its attention this year on planning in the smaller urban communities, I would beg your indulgence for a few moments more to mention a subject of increasing interest to you and others in the planning field - and, incidentally, one that will again permit me to talk briefly about the Department of Municipal Affairs - regional planning. We in the Provincial Government in Ontario are often urged to take over the function of regional planning. I hope I have made it very clear that the Ontario Government feels that community planning is a community responsibility even if the community is a region - and I know some of the problems of defining the region! Ontario legislation provides the statutory basis for planning on a regional basis where the smaller communities in the region recognize their regional inter-relationships and are prepared to work together in a planning programme.

The Community Planning Branch will continue to assist the smaller communities constituting a region to explore their common interests and to devise the planning machinery best suited to their needs, and we shall continue to advise on the various problems involved in operating such a broad

and complex planning programme as is required in most regions. Further still, we will continue to conduct our regional studies of selected areas of the Province, in close collaboration with the regional planning organization, if any, of the area, or otherwise with the local planning boards and municipal councils. While we realize that this is not the whole of regional planning (this must be done eventually by regional planning agencies under The Planning Act) it does help to point up to the various constituent communities in the region that their future development is inextricably tied up with the development of the region as a whole, and that their planning programmes must be suitably correlated if they are to make much sense."

Excerpts from a later address by the former Minister made in the Legislature of Ontario February 14th 1961.

"During the last few years, there has been a growing interest in, and an increased emphasis on, various aspects of conservation, land use, planning and rehabilitation, regional planning and related matters by all levels of government as well as by private individuals, firms and associations. The number of studies recently carried out on special aspects of this general field is an indication of this interest.

The Government of Ontario has felt the need to bring together the various studies that the Provincial departments have carried out during the past few years as well as more general ones such as that carried out several years ago by the Committee on Conservation. For this reason, and in order to enable all departments of the government to obtain a clearer picture of what will be involved for Ontario in the Federal Government's rural rehabilitation program and in the results of the Resources for Tomorrow Conference, the government is setting up a special advisory committee which will study the material and reports now available in the general field of conservation and land use in order to co-ordinate them in a general report which will give a clear outline of the situation as it affects Ontario.

The members of this Advisory Committee will be composed of representatives of the branches of the various Departments which are interested in conservation and land use, such as the Departments of Municipal Affairs, Commerce and Development, Agriculture, Highways, Lands and Forests and Mines.

The Committee will be asked to have its report ready by the end of the summer so that it will be available for the government to consider by the time that the studies of the Resources for Tomorrow Conference and the Federal Government's detailed proposals on its rural rehabilitation program are ready. The government of Ontario will then be in a position to consider an integrated land use and conservation program which might be applied across the Province. With this report, the Government will be in a better position to evaluate the points which have been raised in the various studies which have been made in this field. The departments concerned will also be better prepared to consider as a whole the problems related to land use and conservation policies, programs and procedures and better prepared to make constructive recommendations to the government for legislative changes, if such are thought to be needed."

OUR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Nearly three hundred and fifty professional planners, elected and appointed government officials, representatives from the professions, business and industry, and interested citizens, assembled at Halifax in October for CPAC's 1961 National Planning Conference. More than one-third were from Ontario. Ontario was equally well represented among the panellists, speakers and group leaders. Every province was represented and discussion revealed that the basic problems in planning were common to all provinces.

The theme of the conference was Regional Planning, and from the opening address, "How to Make Regional Planning Work" by Consultant Anthony Adamson of the University of Toronto, through all of the workshops, panels and speeches, at no time was the need for regional planning questioned. There was a divergence of opinion only on the methods of achieving regional planning.

At the close of the conference Mr. A. E. K. Bunnell, Consultant to the Ontario Minister of Municipal Affairs, said "Physical planning ... while initially founded on a local municipal base is now recognized as regional, provincial and national in character."

M. Jacques Simard was re-elected National President, and Ontario's two national councillors, F. Joseph Cornish and F. Gerald Ridge, and national councillor-at-large Philip Torno were unanimously re-elected to their office for another year.

In this encouraging report to the membership, the President made it clear that CPAC would engage upon an even more active program during the coming year. He called for a nation-wide increase in membership, as it was clearly evident that CPAC's work was assuming an important role in planning in Canada. A growing CPAC ensures citizen participation in planning our environment.

A full report of the Conference will appear in an early issue of the Community Planning Review published by CPAC's National Office in Ottawa.

OUR WATERFRONT

On October 5th, 1961, the Toronto Region Branch of CPAC held a public meeting in Toronto to give support to the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board's Report "Towards a Waterfront Plan", to publicize it and to provide an opportunity for the expression of views and opinions.

Approximately two hundred interested citizens participated in an open forum. The panellists were Reeve Norman Goodhead of the Township of North York and a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board; Controller Donald Summerville of the City of Toronto Waterfront Committee; Mrs. T.A.C. Tyrrell of the Waterfront Committee of the Toronto Region Branch. Mr. Gerald Anglin, Editor of 'Canadian Homes', was the Moderator.

There was no dissenting vote when the following resolution was put to the meeting:

> BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the Toronto Region Branch of the Community Planning Association of Canada request the Chairman and Members of the Council of Metropolitan Toronto to instruct the Metropolitan Planning Board to proceed immediately with the preparation of all data and plans relative to an overall plan for the Waterfront of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area.

Dr. F. Gerald Ridge, Chairman of the Toronto Region Branch outlined to the meeting CPAC's continuing interest in the affairs of the Waterfront since 1954. He recalled that CPAC had held a number of public meetings on this subject and that it had made a submission to the Metropolitan Toronto Council in 1959, requesting that methods of improving the Waterfront be considered and that an over-all plan for the Waterfront be included in the Official Plan. Metro referred this to the City of Toronto Council who in turn formed a Waterfront Committee.

In June of this year Mr. Murray V. Jones, Metro Commissioner of Planning, presented a report to his Board emphasizing the need for a long-range plan for the waterfront entitled "Towards a Waterfront Plan". CPAC had been invited to comment upon the Report and had prepared a "critique" which, in general, commended it. Realizing the magnitude of the task of planning the whole waterfront, CPAC had recommended the establishment of a commission to implement the Plan and in view of the challenge it presented, recommended that a leader with outstanding qualities be chosen to head it.

The Moderator, Mr. Gerald Anglin, a native Torontonian confessed he had seldom visited the Waterfront. Although it was at their back door he felt that, like himself, the majority of Torontonians would be more aware of the Waterfront and would visit it more often, were it not "walled in" by railway yards, warehouses, coal-heaps and traffic jams. Its inaccessibility was the main reason for the public's lack of interest. He was happy that this forum was being held because it afforded an opportunity of getting together those people who were most likely to get something done.

Controller Summerville paid tribute to the work of CPAC in connection with the Waterfront. In 1958 the City of Toronto had set up its Waterfront Committee and since then it had worked diligently towards a proper waterfront for all time. He was satisfied that this Committee had the best advice available and should be allowed to continue its work which included the study of a system of zoning. He was much concerned with the number of authorities having jurisdiction over the waterfront-lands and spoke of the Toronto Harbour Commission which in some cases actually controlled City-Owned land. The Controller was strongly opposed to the contention that a Waterfront Commission was necessary. A Commission, he said, takes control out of the hands of the elected representatives.

The Controller asserted that too much emphasis has been placed upon the financial and industrial aspects of the Waterfront. The time had arrived when green belts, recreation spaces and small-boat areas should be considered. None of the proposals of the Toronto Waterfront Committee would be adopted until the views and recommendations of citizen groups such as CPAC had been studied.

Reeve Goodhead emphasized that the Metropolitan Government should remain in control of the Metropolitan area, and that it was vitally concerned with the Waterfront. Metro has a Draft Official Plan and the waterfront should be included in it. Metro is the only authority capable of co-ordinating the work of all of the agencies concerned. A technical advisory committee, which will include CPAC representation will review recommendations before the Plan is adopted. When the Waterfront section of the Official Plan is finally adopted, the Metropolitan Corporation should implement it as it alone has the resources and ability to do so.

"This is a good day for the Toronto Branch of CPAC", said Mrs. Tyrrell, a member of the CPAC Waterfront Committee, "After nearly eight years of effort .... we are on the brink of success." Mrs. Tyrrell then proceeded to bring to the attention of the meeting certain questions and recommendations.

Is the length of the Metropolitan Waterfront sufficient? If the area should be enlarged, it would be better to do it now as many jurisdictions are involved concerning both the land and the water.

Since the area is so extensive, the financial requirements so great and the jurisdictions so numerous, the device of using a Commission may be the answer. In any event the authority will need a public, proud of the waterfront and willing to pay for it, and a man with dynamic

capabilities to turn it into reality. If there is such a man it may be a lifetime job which will take all his energy and devotion.

Public lands should be frozen now before a plan is adopted. Dredging and filling operations should be considered in relation to their ultimate affect. The right of public access should be protected.

Controller Summerville remained unconvinced that a Commission was either necessary or desirable. He said that it was true the Toronto Harbour Commission had done a good job, but it was also true that it had disposed of city-owned lands without the knowledge of the City Council. Commissions seem to resent taking guidance or direction from the elected representatives. He thought that the freezing of public lands was a good idea, but doubted if the Harbour Commissioners would agree in the areas of their concern. Commerce and industry must retain their place on the Waterfront and the City Council will maintain a proper balance by zoning, he said. Mr. Summerville was mindful of the fact that the City Waterfront Committee had been started as a result of CPAC's earlier representation and that when the City's Committee made recommendations, the opinions of CPAC and similar groups would be sought.

Reeve Goodhead thought that the Waterfront Plan should be confined to Metropolitan Toronto, and be later expanded to embrace the Metropolitan Planning Area. He was certain that the Metro Official Plan was the proper vehicle by which areas should be zoned to preserve the Waterfront as a whole.

"CPAC" is interested in the overall plan for the Waterfront" said Mrs. Tyrrell. The need for commerce and industry was recognized as much as the need for recreation and conservation, but the former were rarely in need of a spokesman.

Mr. A. L. S. Nash, Director of the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, said that it was essential that a good Waterfront Plan for a sizable area be adopted. If all the agencies having an interest in the plan could be brought to agreement prior to the adoption of the plan, a good start would be made. Implementation of the plan was a matter for the elected bodies who control the expenditure of money. These bodies were not compelled to implement the plan, but if the plan were good, its own excellence would be a compelling force in bringing about its adoption.

Dr. Ridge in his assessment of the meeting said that it had been a very productive occasion and that the Toronto Region Branch of CPAC would continue to work towards the implementation of an overall plan for the Waterfront.

FROM THE CAPITAL

An excellent informative booklet, the third annual "What's New In Planning", made its appearance at the Annual General Meeting of CPAC's National Capital Region Branch, held in Ottawa in May.

For a number of years this very active group has been fulfilling its planning-education role in the Ottawa district, and Mr. Stephen Dale is the present Chairman of the Branch.

Starting in 1957 as a modest four-page booklet, the "Bulletin" has grown to its present size of thirty pages, well illustrated with maps, plans and photographs; a remarkable achievement when it is realized that this has very largely been a self-help project, under the direction of Major T. S. Chutter. CPAC is grateful to the many planning authorities, firms and corporations who have contributed to the success of the "Bulletin".

A review of the National Capital Commission's progress is included in this current issue, together with reports of planning activities in the cities of Ottawa and Hull.

Circulation of this issue exceeds two thousand five hundred copies, and a limited number is available upon application to Major T.S.Chutter Apartment 3, No.26 Clarey Avenue Ottawa 1, Ontario.

TODAY'S URGENCY

Ontario's first full-scale conference to discuss the scope and potential of Regional Planning and the means by which it could be introduced was held at the Park Plaza Hotel in Toronto by the Ontario Division CPAC on May 11th and 12th.

An important resolution with almost unanimous support from the Conference went forward to the Government in the following terms:

> RESOLVED that this Regional Planning Conference instruct the Ontario Divisional Executive of the Community Planning Association of Canada to request the Government of the Province of Ontario to establish regional planning throughout the Province, and
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Conference through the Divisional Executive express the desire of the Conference that the Government should proceed at once to delineate, progressively, regional planning areas.

Over 250 delegates from all parts of the Province participated and among the widely differing groups represented were planning boards, provincial and local governments, educational and cultural associations, citizen groups and private individuals. Also taking part in the conference were representatives of planning boards and study groups from the United States.

On Thursday evening, May 11th Mr. Henry Fagin of the Penn - Jersey Transportation Study, Philadelphia, spoke of "The Scope of Regional Planning" and using slides outlined the four major types of metropolitan growth. He contended that the pattern of highways, public transportation and rapid transit systems, to a large extent, governs the pattern of urban development. He thought that the region bounded by Oshawa, Hamilton and Barrie would develop as a single planned unit with Toronto and these three cities as centres of influence.

He believes that in this age of rapid growth and movement, private groups and government departments should undertake joint planning research projects and that important decisions should be made only by elected representatives and full-time government officials in view of the vital and far-reaching effects upon the region as a whole.

On Friday, after a short message of welcome by the Reeve of Etobicoke, Mr.H.O.Waffle representing the Chairman of Metropolitan Toronto the Conference continued with a keynote address by Dr. William Wonders, Professor and Head of the Department of Geography, University of Alberta.

Dealing with the potential of regional planning, Dr. Wonders thought that the inherent differences of the various regions of this country should be emphasized and exploited in order to obtain the maximum benefit from the natural environment. New styling in houses, community buildings, churches and shopping-centres should be introduced after experiments had shown the suitability of designs which would conform to local needs and surroundings. The drab sameness which is due to a reluctance to introduce new ideas must be overcome.

The delegates then formed into six groups to discuss the following aspects of regional planning, which proved to be well-chosen and stimulating:

"What will regional planning mean to city growth?"
"What can be done now?"
"The region and the form of cities".
"Agriculture and the region."
"The conflict of town and country."
"Planning for the urban-centred region."

At the luncheon, Mr. A.L.S. Nash, Director of the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs, greeted the delegates and guests on behalf of the Honourable Wm. K. Warrender Q. C., who was unable to be present. He emphasized the value to the Provincial Government of a conference such as this and spoke of the confidence both he and the Minister had in the work of the Community Planning Association.

Dr. E.G. Faludi, President of Town Planning Consultants, and an accepted expert in this field, was the luncheon speaker. He outlined the progress of "town planning" from the historic meeting at 'Hart House', which resulted in the production in 1943 and 1944 of the 'Master Plan' which almost completely predicted the area of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Eighty per cent of its recommendations have been implemented; these include the establishment of a Provincial Department of Planning and Development, the Planning Act, the construction of Highway 401 and the Don Valley Parkway. He mentioned, too, the historic November 1958 Vineland Seminar on 'Land-use in Ontario', where one of the major questions raised was - "What will become of the Niagara Region if no regional plan is adopted?"

He outlined a number of examples of regional planning in the United States and Europe, where authorities had been set up and from which great benefits had been derived. Regional authorities should be entrusted to co-ordinate the work of the various Provincial Departments enabling problems within the region to be solved without recourse to the Province.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. F.J. Cornish, the leaders came together in a plenary session and reported that their groups had underlined the urgent need for regional planning.

Mr. Harry Parsons of the Lakehead Planning Board in his assessment of the conference said,"This was a start.... a good start....more citizen participation is needed."

Mr. A.E.K. Bunnell, Consultant to the Department of Municipal Affairs, concurred in this view and hoped that the great amount of thought and effort that had been put into the conference would be appreciated by the people not professionally interested in these matters ... "The layman and those at the receiving end should be encouraged to give their views on Regional Planning".

The Conference Chairman, Mr. B.A. Dickman, in his concluding remarks said,"We have put on record the fact that regional planning is seriously needed. We don't as yet agree how it is to be done,but this will be a spring-board from which we shall go on."

It was held to be a good conference. Its effects are far-reaching. It is providing a stimulus to our members - it is attracting new ones. The proceedings, together with the booklet 'Some Aspects of Regional Planning', which formed the background paper for the Conference, were widely distributed throughout Canada and the United States. Requests for these papers continue to be received almost daily, from planning authorities, councils, colleges and government departments situated all over the North American continent and in many other parts of the world. *

Nationally, the Community Planning Association of Canada, established in 1946, is made up of eight divisions: the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. National policies of the Association are established by a 16-member National Council. The National Office is at 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa.

The Ontario Division of the Association was established in 1946. This provincial group is administered by a Divisional Executive, a Divisional Director and staff, from its offices at 32 Isabella Street, Toronto.

The principal objective of the Community Planning Association of Canada is:

"To foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada."

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The "Ontario Review" is published quarterly by the Ontario Division of the Community Planning Association of Canada, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, and is distributed to all CPAC members in the Province. Editor Beth Nealson.